

# Allies Repel German Attacks But Own Advance Is Halted; 2,000,000 Men Battle on 110-Mile Front; U. S. Warns Turkey

## U. S. Tells Turks It Cannot Accept Capitulation Plan

Emphatic Note Cabled Ambassador Morgenthau Demands Ottoman Empire Remain Bound to Conventions, Which Secretary Bryan Says They Have No Right to Abrogate—Sultan May Face Armed Force of Nations Should Privileges Be Denied Alien Citizens.

## RELIGIOUS FERVOR THREATENS OUTBREAK OF MOSLEMS, SAY U. S. CONSULS THERE

The United States government has refused to accept Turkey's announcement that after October 1 the capitulations upon which rest all the rights and privileges of Americans and other foreigners in Turkey no longer will be in effect.

Secretary Bryan yesterday cabled Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, instructions to register with the Ottoman government the vigorous objections of the United States government to the plan of Turkey. The United States government, with this action, is now aligned with the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, which already have protested to Turkey, and also is maintaining its traditional attitude toward this phase of its relations with Turkey.

The instructions sent to Ambassador Morgenthau were broad and emphatic, and contained in the following telegram:

**Cannot Abrogate Capitulations.**  
"You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman government that the government of the United States does not acquiesce in endeavor of the Ottoman government to set aside the capitulations. Furthermore, this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions. You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

**Sultan Will Face Armed Force.**  
It is understood that this instruction to Ambassador Morgenthau is substantially the same as the protest made by the representatives of the other powers. Consequently, Turkey now is confronted with the officially announced objections of practically all the powers but Germany and Austria to her plan of taking advantage of the absorption of the allied powers in the present war.

Whether Turkey will consider it safe and wise to proceed with her plan of considering the capitulations no longer in force in the face of this determined and powerful opposition is a development awaited here with much interest. It is considered practically certain that even if the European powers do not feel in a position to compel the Sultan to abandon her plan at once, that the Sultan will be confronted with the same as the war is over.

**May Remains Neutral.**  
When the Turkish plan was announced was made last week it was generally predicted that Turkey would use the issue thus raised as a pretext for getting into the war on the side of Germany and Austria. The misfortune of the Austrians, however, combined with the announcement that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece had agreed to join forces against Turkey in case the latter entered the war, and the belief that Italy would do likewise, have since led to the opinion that Turkey would not care to risk the venture and would remain neutral for the present at least.

It has been thought that if Turkey entered the war, the Sultan would find his attempt to throw off the capitulations continued on page five.

## Austrian Slavs Desert And Join Servian Army

Athens, Sept. 15.—The Servian column that crossed the Save at Obrenovac on its march to attack Semlin from the north encountered two Austrian regiments composed of Slav troops. These instead of offering resistance went over to the Servians and helped them in taking Semlin.

## CASUALTY SCHOOL TO OPEN

The Nurses' Training School of Casualty Hospital opens next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock with addresses by Dr. Louis K. Beatty and Thomas W. Smith, president of the board of directors. Eight young women will commence the course. Miss Adele Wilson, superintendent of nurses, and Miss Wilhelmina Triplett, assistant, will instruct the classes.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Quiet and in the heart of things.—Ad.

## PRESIDENT FIRM FOR NEUTRALITY, BELGIANS LEARN

Commission Is Informed It Would Be Unwise to Express Final Judgment Now.

## PROTEST IS RECEIVED

Visitors Granted Audience at White House, Bearing Complaint Against Germany.

## ALLEGED ATROCITIES STATED

Result of Investigation at Instance of King Is Laid Before Mr. Wilson.

"It would be unwise, it would be premature for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present trouble, it would even be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which like this has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment."

This was the keynote of President Wilson's reply to the Belgian commissioners who went to the White House yesterday to protest against the wrongs which they declare their nation has suffered from Germany in the present war. Part of the day was spent by members of the commission in sightseeing and in conference with the diplomats at the Belgian legation.

## Protest of the Belgians.

The following address in part was made to President Wilson by Henry Carton de Wiart, chairman of the Belgian High Commission:

"Excellency, His Majesty the King of the Belgians has charged us with a special mission to the President of the United States.

"Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called upon to express the sentiments of our king and of our whole nation to the statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth."

"Since the very origin of its independence Belgium has been declared neutral in perpetuity. This neutrality, guaranteed by the powers, has recently been violated by one of them."

"The consequences suffered by the Belgian nation were not confined purely to the harm that came by the forced march of the invading army. This army not only seized a great portion of our territory, but it committed incredible acts of violence, the nature of which is contrary to the laws of nations."

**Peaceful Inhabitants Massacred.**  
"Peaceful inhabitants were massacred, defenseless women and children were outraged, open and undefended towns were destroyed; historical and religious monuments were reduced to dust and the famous library of the University of Louvain was made a prey to flames."

"In this frightful holocaust which is sweeping all over Europe, the United States has adopted a neutral attitude and for this reason your country, standing apart from either one of the belligerents, is in the best position to judge, without bias or partiality, the conditions under which the war is being waged."

"The American people have always displayed its respect for justice, its search for progress and an instinctive attachment for the laws of humanity. Therefore, it has won a moral influence which is recognized by the entire world. It is for this reason that Belgium, bound as she is to you by ties of commerce and increasing friendship, turns to the American people at this time to let it know the real truth of the present situation."

"Our faith in your friendship, in your fairness, our confidence in your justice, in your spirit of generosity and sympathy, all these have dictated our present mission."

## Reply of President Wilson.

Remarks. In part, of the President to the Belgian commission:

"Permit me to say with sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the King of the Belgians—a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a King for whom they entertain so sincere a respect—and to express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earning and deserving their regard. You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country love justice, seek the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the rights of humanity. It is a matter of profound pride to me that I am permitted for a time to represent such a people and to be their spokesman, and I am honored to see your King should have turned to me in time of distress as to one who would wish, on behalf of the people he represents, to consider the claims to the impartial sympathy of mankind of a nation which deems itself wronged."

"I thank you for the document you have presented to me."

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## "UNWISE TO EXPRESS FINAL JUDGMENT NOW," PRESIDENT REPLIES TO KAISER'S PROTEST

President Wilson yesterday sent the following communication to the Emperor of Germany in reply to the latter's complaint that the allies are using dum dum bullets:

"I received your imperial majesty's important communication of the 7th and have read it with the gravest interest and concern. I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested as respects the present war and truly desirous of knowing and accepting the truth."

"You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed. The nations of the world have, fortunately, by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in all such matters, will supply. It would be unwise, it would be premature, for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would even be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which, like this, has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment."

"I speak thus frankly because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend should to another and because I feel sure that such a reservation of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be seen in their entirety and in their true relations, will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality."

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

## THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

Two million allies and Germans battling on 110-mile front without decisive result. German forces make several sallies, all of which are repulsed, and are forced to keep on defensive. Allies claim to be pushing forward steadily in battle which will decide whether or not Germans are to be driven out of France and forced to fight on their own soil.

Secretary Bryan cables Ambassador Morgenthau to inform the Turkish government that this country cannot acquiesce in its plan to abrogate its capitulations regarding the protection of foreign rights and interests there, and that its action in this respect does not free it from its treaty obligations. The United States joins with Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy in these representations, and there will probably be an armed protest against the Ottoman empire should it maintain its right to these abrogations.

The Belgian High Commission was received by President Wilson at the White House yesterday, and complaints of alleged atrocities by German soldiers were laid before him. The President promised to give the charges his attention, but apparently was very particular to say nothing that could be construed by Germany as a violation of neutrality by this country.

Austrians and Germans said to have been routed in Galicia, losing 250,000 men in dead and wounded, together with 100,000 prisoners and much equipment. Russians sever lines of communication between Cracow and Przemyel and move on Budapest. Their cavalry reported to have arrived at Sysko, and it may cut off Austrians from Carpathian passes, through which they intended to move south. Cracow and Przemyel may surrender any day. Russians cross River San, which Austrians had been preparing as great barrier to any invading force. Russian advance east and south leads to fall of Grodek, which was important post west of Lemberg. Kaiser is reported to be proceeding to East Prussia to take command of troops there.

Rome gets reports that Austria admits her armies in Galicia are retreating.

Servians announce capture of Vishegrad, Bosnia.

Austrians say they have driven Servians back over River Save. Japanese attack on Kiaochow begun.

## Servian Leaders and Priests

## In Bosnia Placed in Prison

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.—A Sarajevo, Bosnia, dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says that a number of Servian leaders have been arrested in Bosnia, including several priests, for their fanatical hatred against the dual monarchy (Austro-Hungary).

Some of them have been shot as spies, others are held in military fortresses. Austrian agents in Servia and Montenegro report that alleged priests led by Bosnian frontiersmen, are fighting with the Slavs, against Austrian troops.

## Austrians Claim to Have

## Driven Back Servian Army

Vienna (via Berlin and Amsterdam), Sept. 15.—Official announcement was made today that the Servian army which invaded Austria-Hungary along the river Save has been defeated at all points and driven back to its own territory.

"The situation is favorable to Austrian success against the enemy everywhere," said Gen. Hofer, a member of the general staff.

## American's Name in List Of German War Victims

London, Sept. 15.—An Evening News dispatch from Copenhagen tonight said that among the latest deaths announced in Berlin are those of Capt. von Wedel, a great friend of the crown prince; Count von Bethusy; Count Saurin; Jettish, the well-known race rider; and Gideon Zeliger, the Austrian meteorologist, who was killed on the Russian frontier.

\$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, \$1.25 Martinsburg, \$1.50 Berkeley Springs, and \$2.00 Cumberland and Return. Baltimore and Ohio from Washington, 1:30 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 21.—Returning same day.—Ad.

## TEUTONS ARE PUT TO ROUT; LOSE 250,000

Russians Take 100,000 Prisoners in Galicia—Now Advancing Upon Budapest.

## KAISER HURRIES EAST

Germans Tried to Save Austrians, but Failed, Says Report.

## INVADERS MOVE ON PRZEMYEL

Cossacks Reported to Have Reached Sysko—City of Grodek Capitulates to Russians.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
London, Sept. 15.—A Reuters dispatch from Berlin via Copenhagen states that the Kaiser is proceeding to East Prussia to assume command of the German forces against the Russians.

The official press bureau made the following announcement tonight: "It is stated from official Russian sources that the rout of the Austrian and German armies in Galicia is complete. The Austrian losses since the taking of Lemberg are estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded and 100,000 prisoners, 400 guns, many standards of colors and vast quantities of stores. The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army, but failed completely. At one point the Germans lost thirty-six pieces of heavy artillery and on another occasion a dozen pieces of siege artillery."

## Advance on Budapest.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Central News states that the Russians have severed the lines of communication between Cracow and Przemyel, an important Austrian fortress, and have begun a rapid advance to rupture communication between Galicia and Budapest. Russian cavalry is reported as having arrived at Sysko, the occupation of which will cut off the Austrians from the Carpathian passes and they will shut themselves in their fortresses. Their surrender is regarded as inevitable, together with Cracow and Przemyel, as the railway arteries feeding troops into the country will be severed.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—The Russian armies have crossed the San and are advancing towards Przemyel. Meanwhile, the Russian advance from the east and south has led to the fall of Grodek, an important position west of Lemberg. Przemyel is apparently surrounded. The concentration by the Germans of not less than eight army corps in North and East Prussia has not availed to check the Russian operations in Galicia, which are being pursued with the utmost vigor, regardless of the severe exhaustion of the troops consequent on seventeen days of ceaseless fighting.

The Russians, in the literal sense of the word, leaped across the River San on the shoulders of the retreating Austrians, and consequently the fortresses of Przemyel and Jarostaw, which should have made the crossing of the San difficult, did not play any role.

## Heart of Galicia.

The Austrians were greatly flustered by the unexpected passage of the Russians over this barrier, which they had taken thirty years to prepare, at a cost of many millions of dollars. The Russians penetrated into the very heart of Galicia, into a territory most important in a strategic sense. Simultaneously there occurred a brilliant victory in the region of Rawa-Ruska, where the fourth army, under Grand Duke Ferdinand, was opposed to the Russians.

The appearance of the Russian forces in the region of Mikolajow cut off all the southern part of East Galicia and Bukovina from communication with the remainder of Galicia. Moreover there is news of the dislodgment of Austrians in the region of the Dniester toward Drobovych, eighteen miles southeast of Sambor. The withdrawal of the Austrians at this point constitutes an event of no less importance than the crossing of the San.

## Says German and British

## Ships Met in Caribbean

Colon, Sept. 15.—A naval battle is reported in the Caribbean Sea east of Colon. A ship captain arriving here reports that he heard heavy firing shortly after he sighted the German cruiser Dresden being pursued by two British cruisers.

## ASKED TO RESTORE PEACE.

President Wilson yesterday was asked to take further steps in the direction of restoring peace in Europe by John R. Mott, secretary of the foreign work of the Y. M. C. A., and by Charles R. Crane, of Chicago.

\$10 Special Outline, Sept. 15th. Asheville and other delightful places in the Land of the Sky—the great Western North Carolina Country. Leave Washington 5:35 p. m. Southern Railway, Route M. 1111 and 1112.—Ad.

## Allies Announce Gains in Battle To Rout Germans

Sallies by Kaiser's Forces Repelled at Several Points and Invaders Are Forced to Fight Strictly on the Defensive. Re-enforcements Rushed to Both Armies, as Decisive Struggle Rages on 110-mile Front.

Teuton Line of Retreat Is Endangered, Paris Claims.

## HOLDING OUT OF FORT TROYON FOILS PLANS OF KAISER'S STAFF TO OPEN NEW LINE FROM METZ

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Paris, Sept. 16.—The following announcement was made tonight: "No reports have been received from army headquarters this evening concerning the action now going on along our front. As has been previously stated, it was not to be wondered at that in the course of a battle which has lasted for several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. Nevertheless, we know that up to 6 o'clock this evening our forces have not yielded at any point."

Paris, Sept. 16.—The rear-guard engagement, upon which the German retreating right wing entered on Monday, September 14, has developed into what promises to be the decisive battle of the campaign in France.

Fighting proceeded with renewed fury today all along the 110-mile battle front, in which nearly all of the 2,000,000 men of the rival armies, together with about 500,000 re-enforcements to the allies, are engaged.

The Germans are fighting strictly on the defensive, battling ferociously to prevent the rout of the armies whose realignment their covering movement was designed to protect.

Though no definite results have come out of the three days' fighting, the enemy is being forced back steadily, but is fighting with dogged resistance every mile of the way. The advance of the allies is described by the war office as steady but not rapid.

## SAY ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER WILL QUIT

Marquis di San Giuliano, Who Favors Cause of Germany, to Give Up Portfolio, Is Reported.

## THE PUBLIC IS AGAINST HIM

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Sept. 15.—It again is reported that Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian minister of foreign affairs, is about to resign on account of ill-health. The foreign office denies the report, but it is learned on good authority that the resignation actually has been tendered.

This will be of great significance because the marquis has been regarded by popular opinion, perhaps wrongly, as favorable to the Triple Alliance, and during the popular demonstrations of the last few days there has been evidence of feeling against him.

Should the Marquis actually resign, Premier Salandra will take over the foreign office for the time being.

Extremely grave news of the situation in Austria has reached here. Demoralization is general. In several places famine has set in. In Dalmatia, a box where bread is being given out to citizens by the military authorities, but only in small quantities.

The situation in Vienna is painful. Up to yesterday evening there had arrived in Vienna 30,000 wounded and since there was no room for them in the hospitals, huts of straw and wood have been erected. There are not sufficient doctors or medical supplies.

## STRIKE RESULTED FROM TRANSFER OF DISPUTE

Tension Twist Germany and Russia Caused War—Austria Had Yielded to Czar.

London, Sept. 15.—The foreign office issued tonight a dispatch from Sir Maurice de Bunsen, lately British Ambassador at Vienna, to Sir Edward Grey in respect to the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Austro-Hungarian government and tracing the course of the negotiations.

The Ambassador shows that the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria. Austria, in fact, had finally yielded, when unfortunately the conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on July 11 by her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris.

A few days' delay might in all probability have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

\$2.50 to Philadelphia, \$2.25 Chester, and \$2.00 Wilmington and Return. 7:35 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 20, from Washington, Baltimore and Ohio. Returning same day.—Ad.

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